SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

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ADDRESS

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C/O

DAZIMINA HANOI

19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN
and all RSVN Embassies,
Information Bureaux in
foreign countries

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Our Wishes for Your Victory In the 1971 Fall Offensive

(Letter from Mr. HO THU, Member of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee and Chairman of the South Viet Nam People's Committee for Solidarity with American People, to the American People)

Dear friends,

ON behalf of the South Vietnamese People's Committee for Solidarity with American People, on the occasion of your Fall Offensive this year, I wish to convey to the peace freedom and justice loving American people our wishes for your victory in struggle.

The South Vietnamese people are overjoyed at the growth of the anti Viet Nam war movement in the United States. They highly appreciate the last Spring Offensive of various strata of the American people, including war vets and active servicemen. In the last months of Summer, in defiance of fascist repression, the movement for peace, democracy and the right to live in the United States took stronger actions, demanding that the Nixon administration seriously respond to the 7-point peace initiative of the Provisional Revolutionary Governement of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

With his extremely perfidious and wicked "Vietnamization of the war" strategy, Nixon has continued his piece-meal troops withdrawal from South Viet Nam in a bid to make believe that the "Viet Nam war is winding down." In fact, in nearly the past three years since Nixon took office, he has expanded the war to the whole peninsula of Indochina and committed untold crimes against the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian people. However, the armed forces and peoples of the three Indochinese countries have dealt stunning blows at the US expeditionary army and puppet troops.

The US armed forces, the puppet army and the puppet administration are being driven into an extremely desperate situation, their morale has deteriorated more than ever before. Nixon's "Vietnamization of the war" policy is irrevocably doomed. Due to the prolongation, intensification and expansion of the war and its heavy setbacks in Indochina, the Nixon administration has driven the United States into an all-round crisis and is vehemently condemned by the American people and the world's people.

That is the hard fact and the American people are the first to bear the consequences: economic recession, inflation, growing unemployment, soaring prices and social unrest. Many states in the USA are opposed to the sending of the youth in their states to fight in South Viet Nam. The Isla Vista county declared that it would detach itself from the USA unless the Nixon administration put an end to the Viet Nam war and withdraw all US troops from South Viet Nam within 1971. Many Viet Nam war vets have denounced war crimes committed by the US expeditionary troops and government...

Though utterly isolated and suffering bitter failures, the Nixon administration is stubbornly preparing for new adventures with the hope of using its military power and modern science and technology to maintain the US neo-colonialist rule in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

More cynical still, it has recently ordered US aircraft to bomb and strafe many densely populated areas in North Viet Nam.

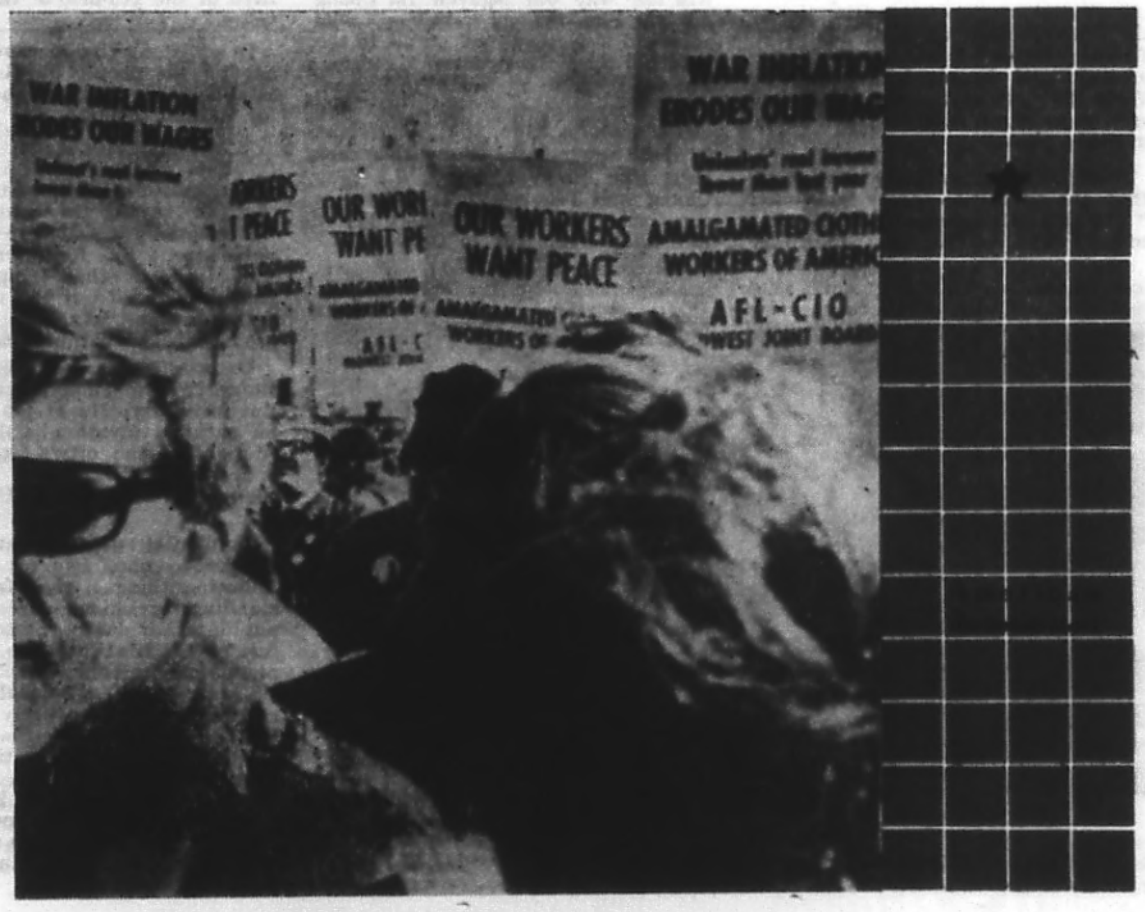
The Nixon administration's obdurate refusal to seriously respond to the 7-point peace proposal set forth by the RSVN PRG has caused a deadlock to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. The last October 3 "presidential" election in South Viet Nam was nothing but a farce master-minded by the Nixon administration to maintain the dictatorial and bellicose Nguyen Van Thieu to materialize its "Vietnamization of the war" policy, prolong and expand the war of aggression, and prevent the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam issue. It is evident that Mr. Nixon is more concerned about keeping Nguyen Van Thieu in power to prolong the aggressive war than the life of US troops, the wealth of the American people and the freedom of the US POWs.

Nixon's empty talk of peace has only served to mask his scheme of continuing the war. In reality he does not want peace. That is why he left slip many opportunities to restore peace in Viet Nam. The American people of various strata who are struggling against the war in Viet Nam are the real advocates of peace who have made contributions to the common cause of peace and justice.

This Fall, carrying forward your fine tradition of struggle, you are actively preparing for a new and nation-wide offensive for peace in Viet Nam and for the right to live and democracy in the United States. The South Vietnamese people fully support your initiative and activities to urge that the Nixon administration seriously respond to the RSVN PRG 7-point peace proposal, immediately end the war of aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, bring all your sons and brothers home, and respect the right to self-determination of each Indochinese people.

We are convinced that your Fall Offensive this year will enjoy wide support from the world and will obtain many greater victories.

May the friendship between the Vietnamese people and American people develop with every passing day.



THE LAST ACT OF A COMEDY

ON Oct. 3, the last act of the "presidential election" comedy was performed by Thieu. He was announced to have been returned by a majority of 91.51% of the votes under a pre-arranged plan.

The outcome of this one-man race came as a surprise to nobody. The election had become "a farce whose outcome was known before it began, a contest whose winner emerged before the start signal was given," as the French newspaper *Les Echos* put it on Oct. 1, especially after the US publicly made clear its intent to keep Thieu in office, which incited his rivals, Duong Van Minh and Nguyen Cao Ky, to withdraw. The *Baltimore Sun* on Sept. 18 remarked that with the adminstrative and military machinery at his disposal, Thieu could ensure for himself any percentage of the votes as he thought fit, and many Saigon politicians pointed out that Thieu was at the same time the guard of the ballot-boxes, the enumerator and finally the returning officer, therefore it did not matter whether he got 70, 80, 90 per cent, or more of the votes!

What is remarkable is that the Oct. 3 election which Thieu shamelessly described as a "referendum," took place in an ebullient atmosphere of popular opposition to him.

All polling stations were surrounded by police and troopsmen ready to open fire at and arrest people. In the vicinities of Saigon, reported *BBC* on October 4, local authorities had brought pressure to bear on the voters to go to the polls, and those authorities were seen next to ballot-boxes watching the voting operation, which deterred any anti-Thieu voter from tearing his voting paper or dropping an empty envelope into the box.

In spite of all these measures, the movement against fraudulent elections continued to gather strength. *AFP* reported on Oct. 4 that the election met with unmistakable indifference from the Saigonese. According to *AP* on Oct. 3, the mass demonstrations in Da Nang caused the election in this city to come to a *de facto* standstill. Again according to *AFP*, in Hue, during the whole morning very few voters showed up and one could see a lot of trucks carrying troops to the polling stations. Nixon schemed to put a "democratic" and "constitutional" face on Nguyen Van Thieu in staging the Oct. 3 election farce, with a view to securing a prop for his "Vietnamization." But the "election" on that day only spelled out a further weakening of the US-created regime.

Students and people in Hue demonstrating against the October 3 elections

AP reported from Saigon on Oct. 4 that influential personalities backing Nguyen Cao Ky declared the election to be a "farce" and that they would not accept Thieu's leadership. *BBC* on Oct. 4 also said that the "organization against dictatorship" which stood by Ky, pointed out in a message to the American Congress that the Thieu-manipulated presidential election had benefited from Ambassador Bunker's aiding and abetting. It added that men backing General Minh had also denounced the election as "cooked."

No doubt the election farce only drove the Thieu-headed bellicose administration into further isolation and decline. The political crisis of the Saigon regime which has been lasting for 4 years now becomes more serious than ever. *Les Echos* had this to say on Oct. 1: "The Oct. 3 election will wark a new stormy stage of the Saigon administration, and the anti-US-Thieu tidal wave in South Vietnamese cities will rise even higher." On Oct. 4 *Newsweek* wrote that Thieu's policies were opposed by too many people and too many forces to have a long life.

The "presidential election" comedy has come to an end but difficulties continue to pile up and more storms are in store which foretell the doom of Nixon's "Vietnamization."

11,300 "ANTI-US AGGRESSION PRO NATIONAL SALVATION" BALLOTS

THERE was something unusual about results of the recent elections to the Saigon House of Representatives. Their arithmetics was just the opposite of ordinary arithmetics. Strangly enough the number of votes reflected the returned candidates' popular support in inverse proportion.

Of the total of "people's deputies" recently chosen the opposition deputies only made up the minority. This was inevitable because of blatant pressure and brazen bullying as in Vinh Binh and Bac Lieu provinces, or of more discrete and subtle frauds in other places.

Nevertheless, everybody concurred that the opposition party had won. "The Opposition wins a greatly success," said a *Tin Sang* (Morning News) banner headline. "The Opposition Wins and Wins a Big Victory," announced *Xay Dung* (Construction) in a smaller type title. The opposition deputies were but a handful, but they went into "Parliament" in a dignified fashion. They did not have to run in small provinces where there was no guarantee of a fair election to win the way old Nguyen Ba Luong did in Phuoc Long province, who achieved a victory not at all to the credit of the "Construction" regime. They got 7 out 13 seats in Saigon. They were returned in other big cities such as Hue, Da Nang, Nha Trang. They took the lead with record polls like Ho Van Minh, Ly Quy Chung and Truong Vi Tri in the 3 constituencies of the capital city, or like Phan Xuan Huy in Da Nang.

Saigon demonstrators burning US car, demanding US pull-out from South Viet Nam, against US-Thieu regime

Not less symbolical was the rate of re-elected "people's deputies: 18 opposition MP's against the 16 men of the "Dragon Head" Palace. These two figures assumed more significance if one remembered that the 18 represented more than one half of the last legislature total of opposition deputies, whereas the 16 less than one fifth of the yes-men of the past four years.

In addition, the 16 were re-elected not by the people but because the establishment wanted them to stay for another term.

THE most interesting thirg about the results of last Sunday's elections was not the over 40,000 votes won by Representative Ho Van Minh, or that "big victory or great success," but the 11,300 votes cast for the "Anti US aggression, pro national salvation" candidate.

On seeing these returns, every one thought Tran Tuan Nham had lost. But in reality, the 11,300 "anti-US, for national salvation" ballots recorded right in the city's first constituency, a nerve centre of Saigon, spelled out a setback for US imperialists.

Candidates usually get voted in thanks to one, two or all of the following things: good fame, social standing, religious creed, origin, publicity, or lastly State aid right inside the ballot box, or to put it more plainly the rulers' fraud. The "anti-US aggression, for national salvation" candidate could not rely on any of the said factors. He had not the good fame or social position of Tran Van Don or Tran Van Tuyen. He was a Catholic, but as he had adopted a "socialist" stand, how could he enlist the support of the majority of people, as did Phan Xuan Huy of the majority of Buddhists in Da Nang, or Ngo Trong Hieu of the majority of Catholics in Ho Nai area. As he was a "refugee from the North," it was difficult for the South Vietnamese to know where his loyalty lay, unlike Ly Quy Chung or Ho Van Minh. As for his electioneering, all those who had been following it noticed that he had only the devoted help of a number of his fellow students and pupils. Finally, as for the state's cooperation, he had his posters torn off by GI's and the state printing press just saved money and trouble by forgetting to printing voting papers to his name.

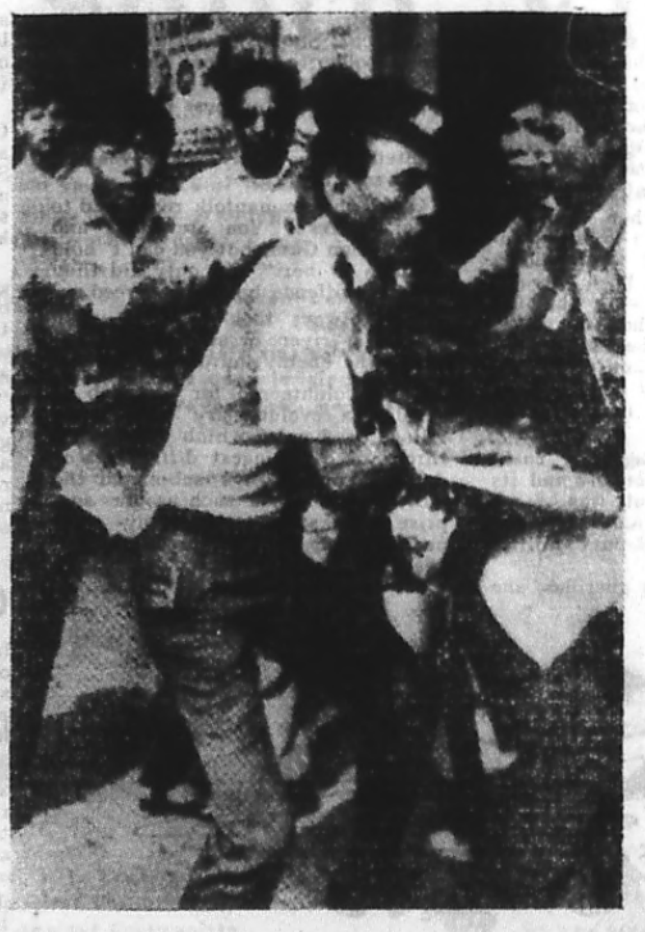
Due to such handicaps, Tran Tuan Nham was short of a few thousand votes to be elected. But those very disavantages threw light on the significance of the 11,300 ballots cast for him. People voted for him not because of his influence or his being their countrymen, of bribery or coercion, but because they approved his "anti-US aggression, pro national salvation" position. The 11,300 votes did not represent all the electorate of the first constituency. But they were cast for an "anti-US aggression, pro national salvation" platform.

However, those 11,300 voters were 100 times more numerous than all the government agents and GI's who, one day last month, rushed out into the streets to tear off Tran Tuan Nham's posters.

The pity was that there was no candidate hostile to the "anti-US aggression, pro national salvation" position. If such a one had run, it would have been interesting to see how many scores of votes he would have got, let alone the pro-US aggression, anti-national salvation contestants.

NGUYEN NGOC LAN
Tin Sang (Morning News)
Sept. 3, 1971

Anti US-Thieu Feeling Mounts



Saigon people clashing with Thieu's policemen who were repressing students

THE returns of the October 3 "election" were dismissed by the inhabitants in Saigon, Hue, Da Nang and other towns and cities in South Viet Nam as invalid.

Reuter reported that only a small number of voters were seen on October 3 at the polling booths when the voting began. Throughout that day the Buddhists attended a meeting instead of going to the polls. The students cordoned off the thoroughfares leading to the polling stations. Demobbed soldiers held street demonstrations. According to the *BBC* correspondent, in many quarters of Saigon, the inhabitants visibly responded to the call to boycott the elections.

In Hue, 3,600 policemen were deployed to watch the electors at the rate of one to ten. All through the morning few voters turned up, as most of the population took to the streets for demonstrations, displaying slogans against the election.

Combat police savagely brutalized the demonstrators with bludgeons. Many clashes took place as the protesters burnt Thieu's posters and three-stripe flags and hurled jellied petrol at policemen.

In Da Nang, similar actions were also staged against the one-man race. At least nine polling stations were picketed by protesters. Police repression gave rise to bloody scuffles which ended in about twenty casualties.

In Qui Nhon, the election was conducted amidst the indifference of the inhabitants. An American observer said: On election day we scoured the town and visited all the polling booths. Many of them were deserted. We did not see more than ten voters at a time. The turn out did not exceed 25 per cent. After the election day, the Students' General Association, the Women's Movement for the Right to Live, representatives of the Buddhists, youth and women in Saigon issued a statement entirely rejecting the result of the vote and voicing their determination to fight to the end against Thieu's dictatorial regime.

A leader of the Saigon Students' General Association declared: "The action of school youth will go on. Thieu has no supporter except Nixon."

Many Saigon MPs stressed that "the loser in this election is the US, the results of the election show that democracy is in a blind alley."

The Chairman of the Saigon Senate Legislative Committee said: "I am disgusted because Thieu and his men have given an incredible turn out rate which makes the people laugh and the diplomats smile."

The *AFP* correspondent was sarcastic when he said: "Though Thieu's success had been foreseen by the diplomats (in Saigon), yet they were astonished at the high number of ballots obtained."

The Saigon correspondent of the *US News* and *World Report* wrote that hope was thin for Thieu to control the pandemonium in South Viet Nam now that he had been returned. He had first to settle many ticklish problems:

— The worsening situation in the Saigon army, compounded by the political wrangles among commanding officers. Certainly a change will be wrought in their ranks which will exert an unforeseeable influence on the combat efficiency of the troops.

— More and more difficult maintenance of law and order in the streets because of the growing opposition, chiefly of students, ex-servicemen, Buddhists.

— The deteriorating economic situation.

Thieu and his US bosses have tough days in store.

IN THE CITIES

• *The Hue students' Association denounced the Thieu clique for attempts on the life of some of its leaders aimed at stamping out the movement of the Hue pupils, students and people. The police encircled the Nam Giao Students' Quarters and interfered with the inmates' movements, but the students were ready to deal with an eventual attack.*

• *On the morning of October 7, 1971, many students of Van Hanh College went on strike for the invalidation of Thieu's election returns. They set afire an American car parked in their college.*

• *On the side of the students and pupils against dictator Nguyen Van Thieu stood people from various sections of the Saigonese: workers, traders, intellectuals... They had collected over 168,000 piastres for the students and pupils, and sent letters praising the latter's fighting spirit.*

• *By September 26, 1971, the strike of the workers of the Saigon Truc Giang Company had not come to an end. It would last, the strikers said, until the managers paid them minimum wages, and stopped lay-offs, terror and victimization.*

• *On September 27, 1971, the representative of the Saigon Workers' Federation denounced the American managers at SACPO for having stopped more than 12 million piastres from their workers' wages. He also called on workers to keep ready for a more resolute action against the diehard US bosses in the days to come.*

• *In the first half of September 1971, over 2,000 small traders in Can Tho markets staged 343 actions against the puppet administration to ask for improved living conditions, oppose the US-Thieu press-ganging of youths, and demand Thieu's resignation. They had wrested back 11 draftees and obtained 76,500 piastres of damages for losses suffered.*

• *In September 1971, the campaigning month of the Saigon presidential election, 24 dailies out of 35 were seized: Tin Sang (Morning News) 15 times, Dien Tin (Despatch) 13 times because most of them had bared the election tricks of Thieu, and urged the latter's resignation and his "one-man race" scheduled for October 3, 1971.*

THE DRVN IN BRIEF

• On the Mid-Autumn 1971 Festival, Ton Duc Thang, President of the DRVN, sent affectionate greetings and warm congratulations to pioneers and children in South and North Viet Nam.

He also attended a get-together at the Hanoi Pioneers' Club.

• On October 5, 1971, the DRVN Foreign Ministry strongly protested against the US raids over Quang Binh and Vinh Linh, and urged that the US government immediately and definitely stop all encroachments on the DRVN sovereignty and security.

• After many years of exertions, the first turbin of the Thac Ba hydro-power station began to operate on October 5, 1971.

Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier of the DRVN Government, was present at the inauguration ceremony.

• The Hon Gai coal-works overfulfilled its third quarter plan of coal-extracted and earth removed by 4.8 per cent or 2.3 per cent in terms of the whole year's plan.

• Over the past nine months, the Sea Transport Company overfulfilled its plan of goods transported by 10 per cent in terms of tonnage and by 1 per cent in terms of tons/km.

• In August 1971, the film *The Vinh Linh Steel Rampart* shot by the *Viet Nam People's Army Studio* was awarded a Gold Prize at the Seventh International Film Festival held in Moscow.

• The youths of Yen Hung district, Quang Ninh province, planted 450,000 pine-trees on a hilly area covering 100 hectares which they have named *Ho Chi Minh Youths forest.*

Polytechnic school

LE THI HONG GAM

PLAF HEROINE

A US-Saigon joint unit was carrying out a raid in a nearby village. Bombs and shells were raining without let up on the area. Columns of black smoke and flames were rising high in the sky from the blazing houses.

Little Gam quietly went into a bush behind her house, took out a crab pot and dashed towards a road. Seeing that, her mother hurried after her.

Hiding herself behind a canal levee, and secretly keeping watch on her, she saw Gam dig a hole and burry in it a mine made from an unexploded shell, and then climb on a high tree to watch the raiding troops.

Mme Bay felt a tender concern about her daughter, so new to a guerilla's job.

She ran to the site, camouflaged more carefully the mined spot.

At nightfall, the raiders came back. On the road which they had crossed in safety in the morning, Gam's mine suddenly exploded, tearing to pieces 5 US aggressors.

That night, Mme Bay did not tell her daughter what she had done, but she scolded her: "You laid mines without having consulted the grown-ups. What if everything went amiss?

Silently Gam hugged her mother, her eyes misty with tears.

After this baptism of fire Gam was enlisted into the Liberation armed forces.

"Would you like to be a messenger? You know that it is a very hard and dangerous job, don't you?" Uncle Chin asked her.

"All right, I take it," Gam replied in a resolute voice. "I don't mind how hard and dangerous it may be..."

For long months, Gam experienced countless hardships and ordeals. She crossed a thick network of adverse posts and blockhouses, under intensive artillery barrages, in disregard of the reconnoitering helicopters in broad daylight, the enemy troops' night patrols or ambushes and the river craft moving to and fro on the canals...

More than ten times she faced death, but she always escaped it.

If the adversary blocked her route, Gam took another. One night, she had to thread her way through a grenade trapped field. Many times, explosions burst behind her blasting her down but she at once got to her feet and resumed her race. Once, while crossing a river, she ran into a patrolling craft, and had a narrow escape, her body covered with wounds. Another time, she fell into the enemy hands, but thanks to her skilful disguise and plausible arguments, she succeeded in sending the documents she was carrying into safety.

Once at nightfall, when Gam had just come back from a mission, another pressing one had to be done. Another messenger had been entrusted with the job. But aware that her friend did not know her way about as she did and that she had a very young child to mird, Gam offered to go in her place. Many times, Gam alone did jobs which normally required three people.

Right when her village was ruthlessly attacked by the enemy and its revolutionary movement was faced with the biggest difficulties, Gam was appointed as its deputy militia leader.

Together with other guerillas, she contributed to pushing ahead the movement. She displayed an unshakable resolve to confront the enemy, set a good example and always came forward for the toughest tasks.

Discussing Gam, her mates commented: Gam always pays yes and never says no."

Once, the womanfolk remarked to other cadres: "You are older and bigger than Gam, but you can't hold a candle to her." Not only did they not take offence but even agreed.

Gam always took the lead when crossing a river or an ambush site under the enemy murderous gunfire.

Gam volunteered for the job of building a revolutionary base in any village or hamlet which was in the throes of the biggest difficulties or dangers. She always submitted the most daring plans such as for surprise attacks on the enemy right near their posts or for repeated strikes at the same target... In the drive to punish wicked thugs, and shatter adverse control, Gam once broke into their billets to capture or punish there and then the most infamous ones...

In about 10 months of fighting, Gam and her fellows put out of action 280 Yanks and Saigon troops. She alone was responsible for 26 adverse men, including 16 US aggressors and a Saigon officer. She also knocked down a US helicopter.

Together with her mates, Gam greatly contributed to the shattering of the US-Saigon criminal "pacification" plan in her homeland.

Gam did her bit in turning no man's lands into lush paddies, enemy "strategic hamlets" into fighting villages, beefing up a 3-men guerilla group into a strong platoon of regional forces, a weak and scattered grass roots organization into a resistance network linking one hamlet to another and one village to another.

ON a Spring day of 1970, Gam and two other friends set out for a mission near an adverse base. While they were crossing an open ground, the three girls were spotted by 2 helicopters. The latter roared toward them and were to land troops to capture them.

The clever girl showed her friends a distant bushy garden in front of them, told them to rush into safety there and let her cope with the assailants.

The first helicopter swooped down in pursuit of the two fleeing girls. Immediately Gam opened up. The aircraft burst into flames and crashed down not very far from her. Meanwhile, the second chopper landed on a ricefield. Enemy troops dashed out and set up a tight noose around her. At that time, Gam's submachine-gun had only less than 20 shots left. She calmly waited for them to come closer to her to open up. Her last bullets cut down many of them and she was wounded. Believing that her mates were safe, Gam stamped on her gun and stood erect. Hit by a few shots, Gam fell down. But to avoid falling alive into the brutes' hands, she tried to get on her feet again and received some more bullets which took the life of the 19-year old heroine.

Gam had seen only 3 years' service. But in this short length of time, the dauntless girl of the famous Rach Gam-Dong Thap area lived a real heroine.

GAM'S sweetheart is now fighting in the PLAF ranks. He still remembers what Gam told him the day he left for the battlefield: "I will be loyal to the Revolution and to you all my life. I wish you good health and good success... So long as the Yanks and their quislings remain here, nobody can be happy..."

Uncle Chin, Mme Bay and Gam's relatives will never forget the words she said when joining the guerilla: "only by taking up arms against the Yanks and wicked thugs, can we put an end to our shame and misery..."

These simple words proved that Gam had thoroughly grasped the meaning of Uncle Ho's teaching: "*Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.*"

Gam's memory will live for ever. Her exploits will be followed by her fellows in the Liberation regional army in the famous Plain of Reeds area where there exists a unit named after *Le Thi Hong Gam*.

TRAN HUONG DUONG

Breaking through the "solid" defence line Northwest of Saigon

ON September 20, the Tay Ninh PLAF achieved a splendid exploit on the East Nam Bo front, by wiping out the US-quisling complex at Trang Lon, 5 km northwest of Tay Ninh town. In a powerful infantry-artillery combined attack, the patriotic forces flattened a compound 8 square kilometres in area composed of the HQs of Saigon 18th Division and 5th Division and a number of CPs of battalions and battalions-groups operating in the area: 600 enemy troops were put out of action, hundreds of military vehicles destroyed, 4 fuel tanks, 3 depots of war materials, 2 ammunition dumps set afire, a 150-compartment barrack and 50 blockhouses and dugouts demolished.

Over the last few years the enemy had been using this base as springboard for "mopping up" operations on the Viet Nam – Cambodia borderland. Starting from there many Saigon units supplied by US logistics and supported by US aircraft and artillery have committed untold crimes against the South Vietnamese and Cambodians living there. The base was regarded as a point d'appui on the "solid" defence line northwest of Saigon which, the enemy hoped, could forestall PLAF attacks from a distance. However onsets of the Tay Ninh armed forces and people had been taking place regularly since early this year and Trang Lon base had been stormed many times.

With its overrunning, the defence line northwest of Saigon has been breached, the Saigon columns invading Cambodia cut off from their rear. The enemy failed in their attempt to consolidate Trang Lon and were driven on to the defensive in the forefront as well as in the rear. *UPI* said on September 28 that, the communists posed the most serious threat along National Road No 22 since the inroad of allied troops in Cambodia in 1970.

The Trang Lon coup testified to the maturity and resolve to fight and win of the Tay Ninh PLAF who made use of a heavily concentrated fire, turned to account in a flexible manner the secrecy and surprise factors and made deep devastating thrusts into a relatively big base. Marked by high combat efficiency and great destruction of enemy manpower and war materials, that victory has initiated a series of successes along a 50km section of Road No 22 since September 20, and pushed up guerilla warfare and uprisings to secure for the East Nam Bo people the right of mastership.

Together with the recent big gains at Sa Mat won in coordination with powerful assaults of the Cambodian patriots in the Krek region, the Trang Lon feat has impaired the fighting capacity of the GIs and Saigon troops and made possible further achievements of the liberation armed forces in both countries.

No place Like
South Viet Nam

No place is by us prized more
Than South Viet Nam, our small stretch of land
Where the golden sun sings rice into graining,
Fulgent in the people's flowerlike faces.

Summer noons, in the cool of wind-swept bamboo bushes,
In the swaying hammock, how sweet one's siesta is!
Barges ferry across rivers, laden with deep longing
Amidst the babble of lapping waves, on moonlit nights.

Then the Yanks come, with guns and bullets,
Slay our beloved, shoot our kindred,
In a crusade they say against Communists.
Communists', these inert bodies of babies?

The fulmining of their supersonic jets
They say is thunder of spring.
But look at these charred corpses of farmers
Cut down by rounds of screeching rockets.

"US peace": toxic chemicals,
"US civilization": disembowelling of civilians.
Napalm only burns the masks
Off the men's faces of tigers and wolves.

US shells sow seeds of ire
US bombs sharpen trees into pikes.
Our dolour is changed into gun supports,
Our hatred into weapons for assault.

Nowhere else has the US to confront such foes
As the fourteen million South Vietnamese.
Nowhere else have the people had to fight in the trenches
More than twenty years on end, but in South [illegible]

Oh you, braves unbeaten in ever a hundre[illegible]
With down still on your faces,
And you, lasses carrying munitions with char[illegible]
No bombs, no bullets can block your march.

Youngsters make spikes and set grenade traps,
Unarmed women beat off raiders,
Mothers with babes in arms stop guns' muzzles,
Whole villages' populations pinion choppers to the ground.

Resisting US aggression has become a way of life,
A routine of the entire people,
Heroic mothers bear courageous children,
With the single purpose to foster them into warriors of Giong *.

Day and night all South Viet Nam are thinking up
Means more mortal to the enemy.
Rice from Camau, cassava from Truong Son
Profusely flow to the front line.

All are up in arms, ready for action.
No gawds are merrier than send-offs
For recruits going up the line,
Or nocturnal rejoicings after battles won.

We were bare-handed of yore,
Now the sun and wind can play to their heart's content
On vernal jungles more extensive than no man's lands,
Green milpas adjoining golden cropfields.

South Viet Nam! South Viet Nam! Land of the undaunted,
The homeland of all homelands
Engaged in liberation struggles,
In the glitter of your glaives.

South Viet Nam! South Viet Nam! Well awake sentry
Who keeps watch over all climes,
Righteousness is radiating from your face,
Justice sanctifies every one of your deeds.

South Viet Nam! South Viet Nam! Poet
Of the present, bard of the future,
Who are writing history with rifles,
The glory of your men illumines all fighting ditches.

LE ANH XUAN

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* *Viet Nam's wunderkind who from a dumb boy of 3 grew into a giant and armed with an iron rod and riding an iron horse defeated foreign aggressors under King Hung the 18th.*

Cambodia

BIG SUCCESSES OF CPNLAF

Shameful scence of Saigon troops' retreat in Southern Laos now taking place in Cambodia (Krek area)

ACCORDING to *AKI*, in the first three months of the monsoon season (June 15 – September 30, 1971), the CPNLAF and people of Cambodia *put out of combat more than* **8,000** *enemy, shot down more than* **30** *aircraft of various types, sank or set ablaze over* **40** *river boats, destroyed nearly* **300** *military vehicles and burnt a* **dozen million** *litres of gazoline.*

In terms of units, they *wiped out or badly mauled nearly* **20** *battalions* of the Saigon and Phnom Penh puppet troops.

In *Phnom Penh area*, the CPNLAF mounted a series of very successful attacks on enemy positions including the US embassy, the Phnom Penh naval base and 2 logistic bases containing hundreds of tons of ammo and ten million litres of gazoline.

On August 20, Phnom Penh puppets mustered more than 70 battalions to launch large-scale operations in an attempt to clear Highway 6 while the Saigon puppet troops also launched several operations on Highway 7 and North and South of Highway 1.

In *Vihear Suor and Srang areas*, the Cambodian patriotic forces put out of action thousands of adversaries. Meanwhile, guerillas in Vihear Suor area from June 24 to July 3 killed or wounded more than 470 enemy troops, shot down 11 aircraft, and blew up 2 ammo dumps and destroyed one 105mm artillery piece.

Meanwhile, enemy engaged in the "Tchenla II" operation of the Phnom Penh army on Highway 6, 7 were battered in Rum Luong, Andong Per, Kompong Thmar and Bok Khnor areas. The Cambodian regional forces and guerillas on Highway 6 from August 21 to September 20 wiped out more than 870 mercenary troops. In terms of units they badly mauled 10 battalions, 3 companies and one armour column.

On Highway 4, the CPNLAF's attack on the Lon Nol troops' armour camp on Highway 4 on June 26 resulted in the destruction of 350 troops and 30 vehicles together with a fire base. In another major action on September 25 in Prek Thnot area, the Cambodian patriots completely wiped out 2 companies and destroyed 110 vehicles.

They also launched a series of attacks on enemy positions in *Kampot, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kandal, Pursat* and *Koh Kong provinces*. In a series of violent attacks on the Lon Nol army's battalion 219 on August 21 in the Kampot sub-sector and on the Tuk Meas sub-sector on August 26, the patriots killed or wounded more than 300 enemy.

In *Kompong Cham province*, the Cambodian patriots have since September 25 mounted fierce attacks on the HQ of the Saigon 3rd Armour Brigade, the 18th Armour Regiment, the 5th and the 333rd Ranger Brigade, stationed along a defensive line of more than 20 kilometres from Sunt to Ampuk areas on Highway 7. They badly mauled 2 ranger battalions in Ampuk and at a place 4km north of Krek.

In coordination with the main forces, the guerillas and regional forces killed and wounded thousands of enemy troops, eliminated and decimated several companies and sections. In space of a month (from June 28 to July 28), the guerillas of *Kompong Speu* wrote off 350 enemy, destroyed 7 military vehicles and blast down one bridge. Guerillas in Prey Veng province from the end of July to early August killed, wounded or captured 160 Saigon and Phnom Penh troops and destroyed 2 105mm artillery pieces.

The CPNLAF again dealed mortal blows at the enemy on the main communication arteries such as the Mekong River, the railroad Phnom Penh - Battambang, the routes 1, 2, 3 4, 5 etc... Several boats were damaged or sunk and several military vehicles destroyed. Only during 2 combats launched on September 3 and 25 on the Mekong, the guerillas sank 10 river boats.

The brilliant achievements of the CPNLAF and people in the past more than three months reflected the vigorous development of the people's war and eloquently explained the incessant growth of the revolutionary forces of Cambodia. They have also created a firm basis for themselves to enhance their initiative and offensive in order to completely wreck the whole monsoon plan of the US imperialists and Lon Nol clique.

The recent big successes in the battlefronts of the CPNLAF, in coordination with political actions of the people, have impaired the fighting capacity of the GIs and Saigon mercenary troops and made possible further achievements of the liberation armed forces and their people.

Cambodia

A new proof of the Nixon doctrine's failure

OVER the last weeks the US quislings in Phnom Penh have been quarrelling with one another.

Lon Nol denounced In Tam, reported *AP* on September 24, as incapable and urged his resignation. But as In Tam did not comply, Lon Nol sacked him.

In Tam was first Vice-Premier and Home Minister of the Phnom Penh administration re-shuffled in May 1971. *UPI* revealed that his dismissal was prompted by a feud between Lon Nol and him.

Appraising this political crisis, *AFP* said on September 23: "The sudden scrapping of In Tam by Lon Nol has been regarded by observers as a sign of the political crisis so far concealed. The only apparent identity of views among the government (Phnom Penh administration—*Ed*) and now has reached its decisive point."

A very factual report, as internal conflicts, divergencies and divisions are inherent in the US "stables."

The In Tam case was but an inevitable sequel to the removal in last July of Trade Minister Khung Thay Ly of the Son Ngoc Thanh party, and the recent "non-confidence" vote against Phnom Penh national assembly chairman Yem Sambaur. The Lon Nol—In Tam wrangle is neither the first not the last one. Skirmishes and scrambles will occur ever more bitter in the Phnom Penh "stable" till the latter is swept away from Cambodia.

In this connection, *AFP* disclosed on September 23 that In Tam had admitted his failure in the execution of a "pacification" program. The general mobilization promulgated over a year ago has not been successful due to the lack of materials and weapons, and the 220,000 strong-force indispensable for the defence of the country, now is only composed of volunteers.

Ten days earlier, about 2 months afterKhung Thay Ly had been relieved of his office for inability to end hoarding, speculation, and price rise, Luc Barang wrote in *Le Monde* in an article on the economic situation in Phnom Penh:

"The rise of prices is spectacular. Rice of good quantity is short and cost 20 riels a kilo as against 5 riels last year. People now take rice bran (13 riels a kilo) hitherto used as fodder for pigs.... The (Phnom Penh—*Ed*) government has failed to keep its promise to supply rice at fixed price to each urban district, and its threats against speculators and monopolists have been of no avail. The modest masses of office employees where wages remain stationary (1,500 riels for an office boy and 4,000 riels for a teacher) cannot afford fresh fish (130 riels a kilo) or pork (200 riels a kilo)..."

Meanwhile, a series of offensives mounted by the Cambodian NLAF on Highway 5,6,7 and the Mekong River (from September 3 to 10). the September blazes of big oil storages in Phnom Penh (on September 20), in Bos Khnor (on September 16,17 and 20) are plunging the US valets in Phnom Penh to an ever more serious situation. Hence the current pandemonium.

Remarkably enough, the political turmoil erupted while the US was trying to reinvigorating its quislings and badly needed a stable quisling administration to realize the "Khmerization" of the US war in Cambodia, part of the US new colonialist policy to "pit Indochinese against Indochinese." *AKI* commented on September 24: "Though the US has recently summoned Sirik Matak to the US to receive more dollars and weapons, though Washington has just sent J. McCain, US Commander in the Pacific, to Phnom Penh for an inspection tour and with instructions to the Khmer quislings to compose their differences to serve it more effectively..., all its attempts have been labour lost. The kicking in the Phnom Penh "stable" has become ever more furious and made confusion there worse."

Obviously, the situation in Cambodia has gone out of US control. Like in South Viet Nam, the US wants to "pacify," but "pacification" has met with failure. It wants a strong client army but this army exists only numerically and nominally to get more aid. The US wants a steady and stable puppet administration but this has been in the throes of growing disorder.

The current political crises in Phnom Penh only spells out the failure of the "doctrine" bearing the name of the White House boss, the main cause and source of all troubles in Cambodia.

DAI LIEN

Serious Failure of US-Officered Special Forces in Laos

US involvement in the ferocious war in Laos has been time and again exposed by American and western press. *The Washington Post* (August 3, 1971) said that the CIA would spent 70 million dollars for keeping 30,000 irregular troops in the 1971 financial year. As a matter of fact, American intervention in this country has been going on for many years. Right after France's defeat in Indochina in 1954, the US imperialists medled in Laos's affairs in an attempt to turn it into a neo-colony and military base of their own. According to Western sources from then to 1962 Washington's aid to the Royal Government amounted to 290 million dollars. The Americans wanted to use Vientiane clique for the realization of an ambitious scheme — the "containment" and "rolling back" of the national-liberation movement in Southeast Asia and sabotage activities against Asian socialist countries. The Vientiane administration, however, has proved helpless in face of the revolutionary tide at home, and repeated setbacks led the US to sign the Vientiane and Geneva Agreements in 1962, thereby recognizing the coalition government with the participation of the Patriotic Front, and Laos's independence, sovereignty and neutrality.

But, the obstinate and bellicose US imperialists triggered off "special warfare" in flagrant violation of Lao neutrality.

In an extensive article (Laos: *No Place to Hide*) in the Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars (Fall 1970) Fred Banfman wrote: "In the aftermath of this colossal failure, the US gave up on the idea of working through the Laotian government." So, along with the set-up of an apparatus working in conjunction with the Royal Government and under the direction of the American Ambassador and AID, Nixon has been paying particular attention to "using natives against natives." The US, true to the doctrine bearing his own name, has been acting as supplier in money and war materials. Wang Pao's US-created, equipped and trained Special Forces units have got "priority" treatment. From 15,000 men (40 battalions) in 1964, these forces grew to 17,000 in 1967, 19,000 in 1969, 24,000 in 1970, and 27,000 (110 battalions) in June this year. Organized into "mobile battalions" or "Special Guerilla Units" under American "advisers," they have become shock detachments assigned the task of encroaching on the liberate zone and quelling the Lao revolutionary movement. Their activity climaxed with Operation *Kukiet* in the Plain of Jars in August 1969. For the first time the Yankees applied here the formula Task Forces + US Air Force and the "airborne" and "Mountain top" tactics. Since 1970 they have been launching many similar operations on ever more extensive areas.

THE use of the Special Forces has also turned out to be a fundamental and bitter failure.

The biggest reverse was suffered by 50 battalions of Special Forces and Thai mercenaries in February 1970 in the Plain of Jars. Commenting on their rout the French paper *Paris Jour* (March 18, 1970) wrote: "Vang Pao's troops have lost heart. They are exhausted." Then followed the fiasco of Operations *Can Nha Kiet* and *Tha Nong Kiet* after which they digged in at Xam Thong and Long Cheng, Northern Laos. These major bases were soon forcefully stormed by patriotic troops. In Southern Laos, the badly battered Special Forces withdrew from the strategic Bolovens Plateaux.

The Armerican have been bending their efforts on organizing mercenaries of the Meo nationality, who make up the bulk of the Special Forces, into "guerilla" groups to harass the Patriotic Front-controlled zone. All airdropped commandos and spies have virtually been knocked out in Sam Neua, Phong Sa Ly and many areas of Southern Laos. Bases built as springboards deep in the free zone for the activities of those mercenaries have been blotted out.

Series of disasters have sharply slashed the strength and especially the hard core of the Special Forces. *The Observer* (Oct. 2, 1970) wrote that Special Forces manpower was near exhaustion. The increasing inflow of Thai mercenaries has testified to their growing ineffectiveness and their digging in in clusters of ten or so battalions at Long Cheng and Nui Cong is clearly aimed at dodging devastating adverse blows. The large-scale offensives of strategic significance by the Special Forces, just as harassing actions in patriotic troops' rear by small groups have all come to a flop.

The "playing off of Laotians against Laotians" in the current "special warfare," with which the American aggressors and Nixon personally feel greatly satisfied, is but the traditional "divide and rule" policy of imperialists of all hues. The sole novelty, if any, is the way the US carries its manoeuvres into effect: extreme fierceness, substantial war spending and an extensive weaponry. The US imperialists have been using bombs and shells, chemical poisons and up-to-date war material as a mainstay to carry out the "special war" in Laos. Aircraft of the "US Aviation Service" and the "Mainland Aviation Service" and fighter planes including B-52 have been used with "priority" to move supplies and troops to, and support the fighting of the "special forces" in Laos. As revealed by western sources, expenditures for such activities rose to 250 million dollars a year in Laos not including a big system of guarantee on the Thailand and Laos territories. But the US imperialists failed to achieve their desire because this stand itself has been fraught with many unsolvable contradictions. For all their desperate exertions the US imperialists have been unable to bring their policy to fruition.

First, because their neo-colonialist policy is incompatible with the use of Lao montagnards as Special Forces against their revolutionary and patriotic fellow-countrymen. Lao of all nationalities realize that their enemy is nobody else that the US imperialist aggressor who has inflicted on them death and destruction. It is not without reason that an American journalist wrote that actually Vang Pao's recruiting source had vanished, and that the Meos either dodged fighting or were impressed by the Pathet Lao.

Second, Lao montagnards — the bulk of the Special Forces — can only bring their capabilities into play so long as they operate in their own terrain which they know best. Usually, however, they are integrated in mobile battalions or larger units. Moreover supported, employed and officered by the CIA, they are beyond the Vientiane government's control, hence the antagonism between the latter and Vang Pao's battalions. The antagonism is all the more bitter as these battalions attract Vientiane privates and noncoms who earn from 3 to 5 times less than their counterparts in the Special Forces.

The liberated zone under the Patriotic Front's control keeps expanding, the area for the Special Forces' activities shrinking and, consequently, the basis for US efforts to push up and prolong aggression continues to be ever more seriously eroded. Concluding his above-quoted study on Laos, Fred Branfman wrote: "A Laotian-style war does not ... come with an unqualified recommendation. It had failed in Viet Nam ... And it gives every indication of doing so in Laos as well."

THANH HONG

Fate of mercenaries in Laos

Laos — Enemy's heavy losses in rainy season

ACCORDING to still incomplete figures (*KPL*), in the four months of the current rainy season, the Lao patriotic forces *put out of action more than* **6,900** *enemy troops* (including over 1,000 Thai mercenaries). In terms of units, they *heavily trounced more than* **10** *battalions and* **7** *companies* and *wiped out over* **30** *field and company officers of the Vientiane army*. They *shot down* **35** *US aircraft and captured or destroyed over* **850** *arms and a quantity of other war supplies and* **24** *military vehicles*.

Stepping up their "special war" in Laos, the US imperialists and their quislings in the four months of the rainy season which began June this year fielded dozens of battalions of Vientiane puppet troops and Vang Pao "special forces" in coordination with Thai mercenaries and with US air cover to conduct nibbling attacks against many regions of the liberated zones, notably Paksong on the Bolovens High Plateaux, Lao Ngam (Saravane province), Ban Xuc and Phu-xa-phong (Attopeu) Pha Lan (Savannakhet), Pak Khop and Ban Muong. (Udomsay), Phu Xang, Phu Lan and Phu Pin (Sayabury province)...

For supporting these actions of the land forces, the US Air Forces, including B.52, carried out thousands of sorties to bombard blindly many regions from North to South of Laos, commiting the filthy crimes against the Lao people.

Strongly determined to defend the liberated zone, the Lao People's Liberation Army together with the Lao patriotic neutralist forces and other people have heroically counter-attacked these nibbling assaults of the enemy troops.

Soviet Party and Government Delegation's Visit to the DRVN

A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the USSR led by Nikolai Podgorny, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR, paid a friendship visit to the DRVN from October 3 to 8 at the invitation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

During its stay in the DRVN, the Soviet Party and Government delegation called on President Ton Duc Thang, the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the DRVN. It attended the grand welcome meeting organized by the Hanoi people, visited President Ho Chi Minh's home, the Ministry of National Defence, Hai Phong port city, the Thac Ba Hydropower Station, the coal-mining province of Quang Ninh and various industrial enterprises and cultural establishments throughout North Viet Nam.

Everywhere it came, the Soviet Party and Government delegation was warmly received by the Vietnamese Party and State leaders, leading members of various organizations, workers and other labouring people.

The Soviet Party and Government Delegation and the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation held talks on the friendly cooperations between the DRVN and the Soviet Union, on the situation in Viet Nam and Indochina, and on the international problems of common concern.

V. Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier of the DRVN Government signed on October 7 an agreement on non-refund Soviet military, economic aid to Viet Nam for 1972.

The two sides also signed an agreement on Soviet Union's new loans, goods exchange and assistance to Viet Nam in improving military techniques in 1972.

The same day, N. Podgorny, President of Presidium of the USSR, and Le Duan, First Secretary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee, signed a Joint Statement.

As regards the Viet Nam and Indochina problems, the Joint Statement energetically condemned the US aggressive war in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. It pointed out:

"The Vietnamese people in the South, under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, have defeated the US strategy of "special war" and are defeating that of "local war." Following the resounding victories of spring 1968 which changed the situation of the war in South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people have launched many offensives and uprisings, defeated step by step the "pacification" policy and inflicted serious setbacks on the "Vietnamization" plan.

The Vietnamese people in the North have defeated the US imperialists' war of destruction and achieved great successes in the building of socialism. They have unceasingly heightened their vigilance in a firm resolve to smash all adventurous military actions of the US imperialists and at the same time endeavoured to strengthen their economic and military potentials, fulfil the obligations of the great rear vis-a-vis the great forefront in the South, and have wholeheartedly supported the fight of the Lao and Cambodian people."

The Joint Statement stressed the correct and logical character of the RSVN PRG's 7-point peace proposal of which the two main points are:

"The US government must put an end to its war of aggression, withdraw rapidly, totally and without conditions all troops, military advisers and personnel, weapons and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the US camp from South Viet Nam, dismantle all the US military bases in South Viet Nam. It must stop backing the bellicose group of henchmen headed by dictator Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon to pave the way for the formation in Saigon of a new administration favouring peace, independence neutrality and democracy, and enter into talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with a view to setting up a broad government of national concord in South Viet Nam."

The Joint Statement devoted an important part to the friendly relations, solidarity, and mutual support between Viet Nam and the Soviet Union. It said:

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people affirm their unshakable determination to support and assist for ever the Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle against US aggression and in the further development and consolidation of the socialist gains of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Soviet Union has been standing and will stand at the side of fighting Viet Nam, of the heroic Vietnamese people."

Regarding the international issues at present, the Joint Statement clearly pointed out:

"Imperialism is taking actions against the interest of the peace and security of various nations. It is imperialism which is guilty of entertaining hotbeds of war, maintaining and increasing tension in many parts of the world.

The two sides hold that the present international situation is very favourable to the revolutionary struggle of various peoples. The forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace which are markedly mightier than the reactionary and bellicose forces, are launching successive attacks on the fortress of imperialism headed by US imperialism, and foiling its schemes of aggressive war."

The Joint Statement concluded:

"The two sides are highly satisfied with the talks, meetings and conversations which have been held, and hold that the visit of the Soviet Party and Government Delegation has greatly contributed to consolidating further the relations of fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and the close cooperation between the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

— A Soviet-Yugoslav joint communique signed on September 25 scored the aggression of the US and its satellites in the Indochinese countries and urged the immediate unconditional withdrawal of all US and its "allied" armed forces from that area.

— In a speech delivered on October 1st at the banquet in honour of President N. Podgorny, Indian President V.N. Giri stated that India wanted all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Indochina so that the peoples in that region can fulfil their legitimate aspirations and build their future themselves without outside interference.

in brief ★ in brief

— On September 25, in Brazzaville, at the presentation of the credentials of the RSVN PRG Ambassador to the People Republic of Congo (B), President Marien N'gouabi declared firm support for the South Vietnamese people's just resistance against US aggression, for national salvation and the RSVN PRG 7-point peace proposal.

— On October 1st, in Paris, when receiving the visiting Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, French President G. Pompidou strongly criticized US aggression in Viet Nam and urged US government to set a suitable date for the pullout of all GIs from South Viet Nam.

— In a declaration on October 5, the Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party called upon the whole Japanese Party and people to step up support for the Indochinese People's struggle against US aggressors. 50 representatives of 33 organizations comprising trade unions, youths officials and people of all walks of life on Tokyo held an extraordinary conference and decided to set on foot a drive for 20,000,000 yen for the Indochinese peoples.

— A "Viet Nam Week" was observed in various large cities throughout Sweden from October 3 to 7 to intensify all activities in support of the Vietnamese people, to urge Nixon to respond to the RSVN PRG 7-point proposal and lay bare the US-Thieu election farces in South Viet Nam.

— On October 2nd, in Oslo, the Norwegian Committee of Solidarity with Viet Nam staged a demonstration in front of the Saigon Information Office for its withdrawal from Norway and for the Norwegian Government's recognition of the RSVN PRG.

— At the 25th founding anniversary of the International Journalists' Association held recently in Prague Mr. J.M. Hermann, its President, gave a speech strongly critical of the US aggressive war in Indochina and initiated a competition of writings on the three Indochinese peoples' resistance.

— On September 26, American Anti-War Organizations belonging to the People Coalition for Peace and Justice and the National Peace Action Coalition approved an appeal to the American people to take an active part in the Fall Offensive against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina on next October 13 and November 11 throughout America.

— In Canada, the Mobilization Committee for an end to the Viet Nam war held a meeting in Toronto to make public the plans of the American Fall Offensive. Its Chairman, George Addison, declared that the Canadian Peace Combatant would take strong coordinated action with the American to urge the US government to end its aggressive war in Viet Nam.

— Many welknown American personalities criticized Nixon: Doctor George Wald pointed out the present economic and financial difficulties were the main result of Nixon's aggressive policy in Viet Nam. Former Minister for Justice Ramsey Clark denounced that Nixon had use of the POW issue to prolong that war of aggression. Senator Vance Harthe condemned Nixon's deliberate concealing from the American people of US setbacks in South Viet Nam, Senator Henry Jackson pressed for total withdrawal of all GIs from South Viet Nam before January 1st 1972.

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION